Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854. No. 59.

THE

North-Carolina Standard

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
"	12 "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
"	12 "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
"	12 "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

⁂ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUK.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER. 20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'dk'fs. and Gloves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and or sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1854 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Aprill, 1854. 40—

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 1854. 23—tf.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased; and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same. VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—50 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very suparior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stsck of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a now style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just reeeived, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE Clovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

RANAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 17th of February, a bound boy named Simri Johnson. All persons are hereby forbid employing said boy, and I will give five cents and no thanks for his apprehension. GILLEM HARTGROVE.
St. Lawrence, Chatham Co. 29—tf.

LOST—In RALEIGH, probably on FAYETTEVILLE street, on Thursday evening last, a GOLD FOB OR WATCH CHAIN, with a White Seal with Red Spots on it. The finder will be suitably rewarded on application and eaving it at the Standard Office.
April 21, 1854. 46—tf.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing. which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.

The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in auy house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.

HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c., JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles aud Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.

These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.

We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.

Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.

In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.

☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made GOODS, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)

The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.

The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.

The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.

Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.

Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River. J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.

We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.

North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 33—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thorougly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseills Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer*, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail. A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION.—MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—COWPERTHWAIT, DESILVER & BUTLER, *Booksellers & Publishers*, 253 *Market St., Philadelphia*, have the pleasure of announcing as now ready, the North Carolina Edition of Mitchell's Intermediate Geography.

This Work contains, in one book, quarto form, a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, *America, Europe, Asia, Africa*, and *Oceanica*, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, &c., illustrated by more than 40 colored Maps, and numerous wood cut Engravings.

The North Carolina matter of the work was prepared expressly for the use of the Schools of the State, by C. H. WILEY, Esq., State School Superintendent. This part of the work is illustrated by several fine wood Engravings, and by a large and very excellent Map of the State, colored in counties, and exhibiting clearly and faithfully, all the new Counties, Railroad Lines, &c., &c. Full and interesting Statistics of the State are given according to the census of 1850, and no pains have been spared to make the Work valuable, not only as a school-book but for general use in families.

The entire work is unquestionably the most convenient and reliable geographical manual now published.

It may be obtained of the publishers in Philadelphia; of H. D. Turner, Raleigh; E. W. Ogburn, Greensborough; o Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore; of McCar ter & Co., and E H. Lane, Charleston, and of booksellers generally.
April 5, 1854. 41—6t.

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes*, comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.

Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction. S. MAHLER & CO.

P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings*, manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

W. A. ALLEN,
Attorney at Law,
WAKE COUNTY, N. C.

☞ Post Office, Rogers' Store, Wake Co., N. C.
February 24, 1854. 29—tf.w&sw.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.

It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.

The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRea, published in 1833; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.

It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.

Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.

WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.

Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*

The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.

I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, JR.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the arcles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they wiil do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of

JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.

All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.

China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Alc, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c., which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.

Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.
April 27, 1854. 47—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD
April 27th, 1854. 47—

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—20 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at HARDING'S.

10 DOZEN GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS JUST received. E. L. HARDING.

100 FINE SILK ALPACCA FROCKS JUST received at HARDING'S.
May 10, 1854. 51—

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

NOTICE.—WAS ENTERED ON THE RANGERS' Book by Daniel Hackney, agent of the Columbia Factory, on Deep River, in Randolph County, on the 16th of May, 1854, a DARK BAY MARE, may be five feet high—supposed to be about four years old with marks of gear on her. ROBERT M. STINSON, C. R.
May 23, 1854. 56—

[illegible] Real Estate [illegible],
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
[illegible]
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
[illegible]

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.

REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

LANDS located, bought and sold.

CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

EXPRESS FACILITIES.—ADAMS & CO'S. EXpress offers to the citizens of Raleigh, the readiest means of obtaining supplies from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, etc.

Our Express leaves all these points daily (Sundays excepted) in charge of trusty and experienced agents, for the security of all matter submitted for transportation.

Mail speed is *insured*, as our cars are run with the mail trains.

Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., promptly collected at all points where we have agents.

Charges moderate!!

ADAMS & CO.,
No. 10 Fayetteville St.
S. E. PHILLIPS, Agent.
Raleigh, June 6, 1854. 58—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. MARTIN COUNTY COURT, April Term, 1854.—ABNER S. COBURN, EX'R., against ARNOLD WHITFIELD et. al. Contested will of Ellen Coburn. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hansel Coburn, one of the next-of-kin of the said Ellen Coburn, is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said Hansel Coburn to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Williamston, on the Second Monday in July next, and witness proceedings, or the case will be heard exparte as to him and determined accordingly. L. JOHNSON, Cl'k.
May 3, 1854. [Price Ad. $5,00.] 50—6w.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
Raleigh Coach Factory!!!

WILLIAMS & GORMAN, HAVING ENLARGED their establishment by the addition of Jenkins' Shop, on Hargett St., are fully prepared to execute orders for CARRIAGES of every description. Employing experienced workmen and using the best of materials, their work will always be finished in a style *warranted* to give satisfaction.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Factory on Hargett St., near the Baptist Grove, and at Clarke's old stand, near the Masonic Hall.
Raleigh, May 18, 1854. 53—1y.

FRANKLINTON INSTITUTE, Franklin County, N. C.—D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M., Principal of the Male Department. R. J. TAYLOR, ———, Assistants. Mrs. D. S. Richardson, Principal of the Female Department. Miss M. E. Stone, Associate Principal. Miss H. L. Shryock, Miss F. W. Groat, Assistants

The Fall term will commence on the 1st Monday in July. For a Circular, containing particulars, address the Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
E. A. CRUDUP.
Franklinton, May 30, 1854. 56—6t.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.—The next session will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the last Friday in November. Students will be charged from time of entering to the close of the Session. No abatement of tuition fees will be allowed except in cases of protracted sickness, or at the option of the Principal. WM. ROBINSON.
Goldsboro, May 30, 1854. 56—5t.

C. MYERS'
Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium,
No. 1. *Granite Row, Front Street,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Panama, Leghorn and Palm-Leaf Hats, Silk, Fur and Wool Hats, Umbrellas and Walking Canes,
Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.
Wilmington, May 25, 1852. 67—pd.

A RARE CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.—A. CREECH has on hand about 400 yards Berage and Berage DeLaines for Ladies' Dresses which he will sell at 5 per cent on New York cost. They are new and beautiful goods—bought within three months in the City of New York at low prices. He invites all persons in seach of a bargain to oall at once. A. CREECH.
Raleigh, May 29, 1854. 56—6t.

HERRINGS.—300 bbls. No. 1 cut, W. T. Sutton's curing.
75 " " family roe " curing
40 half " " " " "
For sale by
A. & H. HARRIS.
Norfolk, May 30, 1854. 56—3m.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY.—THE EXamination at the close of the Spring Session will be on Tuesday the 6th of June. Original compositions will be read and declaimed on the morning of the 7th. In the evening an Address will be delivered by William M. Crenshaw, A. B., Principal of the Forestville Male Academy.
H. B. BRACY, *Principal.*
Henderson, May 10, 1854. 55—

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED do hereby give notice to the Claimants or Heirs at Law of Margaret Drake, deceased, to come forward at our Nash County Court, to be held in Nashville, Nash County, N. C., on the second Monnay in August next, and enter their pleas according to Law, as the estate will be then returned fully administered and be left to the Court for distribution among the Heirs entitled at law.
T. W. WRIGHT, Adm'r.
May 15, 1854. 52—6t.

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a PAINTER and TRIMMER on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a BODY-MAKER and WHEELWRIGHT. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

A Gold Pen Worth Buying!

PALMER & RAMSAY, ARE RECEIVING A. W. Rapp's Gold Niche Pen, sole Agents for Raleigh, N. C. They are decidedly the best Gold Pen made—they write with the greatest ease, and also a freedom of the hand not heretofore attainable. The Pens are all warranted.

New Jewelry just received from the North; new style Mosaic, &c.

Lamps for Center Tables and Passages.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

☞ Register and Metropolitan copy.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND ONE quarter per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders—less the tax of twenty-five cents on each share owned by Individuals—at the Principal Bank, on the first Monday in July next, and at the Branches, fifteen days thereafter.
C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*
Raleigh, June 6, 1854. 58—4t.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent at Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 18 58—

NOTICE.—THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the members of the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company will be held in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Sec'y.*
June 8, 1854. 58—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No.175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

BROWN LINEN SACKS.—100 SUPERIOR French Linen Sacks. Just received at HARDING'S.
Raleigh, June [illegible], 1854. 58—

For the Standard.

DISCUSSION IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Bragg met Gen. Dockery's appointment at Troy on the 22nd inst., and we were much pleased to see quite a large number of our good citizens already assembled when we reached the Court House.

The people feel a lively interest in the canvass which is under progress, and are anxious to know the result of each new discussion; and if the report of our opponents be heard alone, a fair and impartial representation, for each party, is not to be expected.

It may be that what we propose to say will not chime in very well with the feelings of Gen. Dockery's friends, yet justice demands that we deal plainly in the matter. We feel our inability to do justice to the noble effort of our candidate, the gallant Mr. Bragg, who opened the discussion by remarking, that as he was not generally known throughout the State, and was a candidate, by nomination, for a high position, he felt that it was his duty to visit his fellow citizens,—let them see what manner of man he was, and acquaint them with his views as to such matters as pertained to the welfare of North Carolina, and might fall within the sphere of the office to which he aspired—was in favor of common schools—would rejoice if every child in the State, poor and rich, could be educated, and ignorance of every sort banished from our midst—and desired that every dollar be applied to the diffusion of knowledge which a wise policy would dictate—was a friend to internal improvements, and wished to see all such works, as had been undertaken by the State, carried on to completion—would not undertake to name any particular sum, as the maximum amount, to which the State ought to involve itself for other works of improvement. His approbation would depend on the character of the work, probable cost, and the sum subscribed by private individuals. If good will alone could produce the effect, would have the resources of the State speedily developed and every farmer within our limits should have a market at home. But all great projects should ever be undertaken after mature reflection, accurate calculation, and with a strict eye to that revenue which the people must raise—felt little sympathy with those men who made 'fair promises to the ear only to break them to the hope.' His opponent had said in the East (for the purpose of frightening the people he supposed) that an extension of the Central Railroad east and west, would cost some $10,000,000, the annual interest on which sum would be $600,000.—Since that time he has admitted that he does not believe the proceeds of the public lands will ever be divided among the States; but still he is in favor of an extension of the Central Rail Road, and consequently of *taxing the people* to raise $10,000,000, and yet has the inconsistency to complain that I am for *burdening and grinding down* the people by taxation. The game is to hold up flattering promises, that grand improvements shall be made, common schools built up, and many splendid things accomplished; and then propose a mode of payment, which Gen. Dockery knows, and has admitted, to be impossible. He calls me a County Court quibbler, and seems exceedingly restive under the imprudent admission, as he terms it, but I am determined to hold him to it, for he knows it to be true.

Next, as to the public lands of which we hear so much in North Carolina. Now if distribution be a whig measure, why, in the name of good sense, did the National Whig Convention which assembled at Baltimore fail to insert it in their platform, as an article of faith? They surely could not have forgotten so important a subject, and yet they were as silent as the grave with regard to it. The truth is, this is not a part of the whig creed, and has only been taken up here in North Carolina for the purpose of making capital. The whig party had always opposed the acquisition of territory. The opposed the acquisition of Florida, Louisiana, the territory of Nebraska, the annexation of Texas, and even California, the land of gold, was held up in ridicule before the people, as a mass of barren rock and sand; and yet so soon as the democrats have acquired territory this same party sets itself up as the *special guardian* of all our lands. (On this subject Mr. Bragg was so felicitous—so eloquent that, sure we are, many eyes were made to brighten and many a bosom swelled high with pride.) But, says Mr., has the practice of the whig party on this subject been in accordance with their preaching? In 1840 they were in power, and passed a bill giving away to nine of the new States to the tune of 500,000 acres of land each, and the old States were to have their portion, *on condition*, that the tariff should not rise above 20 per cent. At the very next session they raise the tariff and defeat the measure. Gen. Dockery threw the blame on John Tyler, the whig President; but why did they insert *that proviso* as to the old States? There was the error. His opponent complains that the democrats are squandering the public lands, and particularly, he denounces in bitter words the donation to the Illinois Central Rail Road. That grant had been made on the principle of alternate sections, by which the government had actually lost no money, and it was not a party measure, as it had been voted for by many whig members and signed by the model President, Millard Fillmore. Why did Mr. Fillmore not veto the bill if *he* considered it so enormously unjust, as he was in duty bound? General Pierce had been denounced for having vetoed the Insane bill, and instead of answering the arguments of the veto message, and proving to the people wherein the President had erred, Gen. Dockery chose rather to appeal to the sympathies of the people in behalf of an unfortunate class of society.—Was that a fair course to be pursued? The General had seen fit to charge him with quibbling and humbuging the people; but he only desired that the people should judge between them.

In conclusion, Mr. Bragg showedup to the full satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind, the glaringly inconsistent course of the whig leaders on the subject of Free Suffrage. They first oppose it with might and main, through their presses and through Chas. Manly, their candidate for Governor; but finding that course would not do, they turn around, and even have the condescension to tell the people that they, the whig leaders, are actually willing that a vote be taken on the subject, and thereby ascertain the *important fact*, whether or not the *people* desired free suffrage. Again they shift their sails, after the defeat of Mr. Kerr, and tell us in their platform that they are of *opinion* that the *people* desire a change in their organic law, and they are for calling a *restricted* convention, to decide on what amendments ought to be made. Thus, after opposing,—then pretending to have no objection that the people take a vote on the subject, and at the same time endeavoring to kill it by ridicule; they finally defeat the measure in the Legislature—hatch up a plan, in caucus, to throw the blame on the democrats,—and then go for a restricted convention, knowing at the same time the impossibility of passing an Act in the Legislature, by the requisite majority, to call such a convention. And now, Gen. Dockery professes to be a good free suffrage man, only he is opposed to the Legislature, which is generally composed of foolish boys, interfering with so sacred an instrument as the Constitution, and is for a restricted convention; yet he goes on further, and informs us that he wrote a letter, some years ago, to Mr. Rowland in favor of free suffrage, and since then advised the Commoner from Richmond to vote for the measure in the Legislature. Now we submit, if Gen. D. really believes the legislative mode of amendment to be so very dangerous and unwise as he now tells us, he certainly gave that *young man* very bad advise, when he directed him to vote to amend the Constitution by the Legislature.

In reply to the charge that the democrats had defeated free suffrage, Mr. Bragg showed that every democrat in the House had voted for the bill, whereas 16 whigs had voted against it; and that every democratic Senator had voted for and every whig Senator against it. But before the vote was recorded, Mr. Hoke, of Lincoln, finding that it would be a tie, and knowing the sentiments of Speaker Edwards, (as he had been elected an avowed anti-free suffrage man) changed his vote in order to move a reconsideration; but the whigs determined to defeat the bill, one of them also changed his vote and made it a tie still.

Mr. B., having reminded the people that the democrats had managed the Government about forty years out of fifty, and that notwithstanding all the abuse they receive, it now occupies the proudest position of any nation on earth, took his seat.

Gen. Dockery was a free suffrage man—had been for the measure for some years, and in proof read a letter written to Col. Rowland advising him not to oppose it—advised Mr. [illegible] to vote for the free suffrage bill in the Legislature—was for a restricted Convention—the Legislature composed of young men without experience, and not to meddle with the Constitution—Convention of '35 very able body, and after present election we might say Governor Dockery had been a member—was present at the meeting in Richmond which first nominated him for Governor, and heard the resolutions read; but was *taken so much by surprise* when his name was read out that he totally forgot everything in them except that he had been nominated, and took up his hat and retired. Would not answer the question directly as to whether he was in favor of the resolution declaring for an open convention; but said he was for an open convention except as to the basis—the democrats were responsible for the defeat of free suffrage, as Mr. Edwards had given the casting vote against it. A great friend to free schools—better able to appreciate the blessings of education, as he had never enjoyed them, owing to his early poverty—the man who had never been sick knew nothing of the blessings of health, and it was only after rising from a bed of affliction that he could enjoy its sweets. (But suppose a man has been always sick and not likely to recover, how then?) The bill to deposite the surplus revenue with the States, and which forms the basis of our common schools, passed by whig Congress and signed by Gen. Jackson. In favor of internal improvements—had always advocated improvements in the Legislature and out of it—his opponent was for laying *heavy taxes on the people* to sustain common schools and build works of internal improvements; but he was for North Carolina having her share of the public lands, and applying the proceeds for such purposes. This portion of Gen. D.'s speech was a tirade of abuse against democrats generally, and Mr. Douglass in particular. President Pierce camein also for his full share, for having vetoed the Insane bill,—no sound argument was used, no legitimate mode of reasoning adopted, during the long time devoted to the public lands; but instead of his, unmeasured denunciation, and every studied art of the long practical demagogue were put in full play. Fillmore was too great and purer man to exercise the odious *one man power* when the Illinois Railroad bill was presented for his signature. Gen. Jackson signed a bill making a *deposite* with the States, which was liable to be called for at any time, and designed only as a deposite; and for this he was exultingly cited by Gen. Dockery as authority for dividing the public lands, over and over again. Is it not a little strange that a man, who has been abused by the whig leaders as has the hero of New Orleans, should become of such high authority?

The speech of Gen. D. was so totally void of method, disjointed, bungling, denunciatory, and destitute of candid, statesman-like arguments, that it would be impossible to give a clear account of it from memory. One subject was taken up, then another, then the first again, then two or three were jumbled together amid such thunder and deep clouds that the light of reason broke through only fitfully and unexpected.

In conclusion, the General acknowledged that he had *inadvertently* stated that he did not believe the public lands would be divided among the States, but only meant that the democrats would not permit it, if they could help themselves. That his opponent had repeated the admission over and over—might make the most of it. He (Bragg) was just as much at home in such quibbles, which were only fit for a County Court,

"As a tad-pole
In a mud-hole."

We place quotation marks over the above lines not only to show that the exact words are preserved, but also to indicate that they are purely original; and we think the General's friends may congratulate themselves that, notwithstanding he makes no pretensions to literary attainments, owing to early poverty, as he tells the people, yet that he undoubtedly has an inkling of the poet,—and had he lived in the early part of the last century, before the mighty genius of a Byron had sought the world for the second time, the distinction between rhyme and the inspirations of poetry, might have figured as high as John Sylvester, and far above Ben Johnson, in everything save wit.

After expressing himself confident of his election, and asserting in a positive tone that hundreds of distribution democrats would support him, the General concluded with feeble applause. Oh what a fall, my countrymen! from such men as Wm. A. Graham, Gov. Morehead and Manly, and even John Kerr, down to Alfred Dockery! It is a mournful spectacle, and calculated to excite a degree of pity in the bosom of a generous foe, to reflect that a party heretofore represented by such men as we have named, should, through dire necessity, and as a dernier resort, be driven to march to battle under the leadership of such a General. Well may we exclaim with the Roman Orator: O Tempora, O Mores!

As to the result of the discussion, we can assert with truth, that Mr. Bragg acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of all his friends. Of course every one wishes his side to get the better, and feels more or less solicitude that some advantage may be gained, which is keenly felt, though it may not be acknowledged; but in this case no advantage was gained in a single point, and the victory was complete in every part—Mr. Bragg kept perfectly cool during the discussion, notwithstanding many remarks and insinuations from Gen. D., calculated to ruffle his temper; and no abuse was indulged in, or any word uttered calculated to insult the most strenuous whig. We have the evidence of more than one whig, to the effect that Mr. Bragg has left a most excellent impression in this section of the State, and of the hundreds of democrats of whom General Dockery spoke as designing to vote for him, not one of them will be found in Montgomery County.

With such a high-toned gentleman and clear headed, powerful debater, as our leader, we may confidently hope for the most brilliant victory. The democratic party were never more united or determined on success, and if the redoubtable General was never beaten before the people, neither was Thomas Bragg, Esq.; and as the name of Bragg is not the harbinger of defeat, we will give General Dockery a regular Buena Vista defeat, and cool down at once the arrogance with which his former successes have inspired him.

PHILO.

Three Lives Lost by an Explosion of Camphine. Three daughters of the Rev. Mr. Perry, Methodist preacher, near Harrodsburgh, Ky., were recently burned to death by the explosion of a can containing comphene. They were aged respectively 19, 17 and 9 years. It appears one of them held a lighted lamp while another poured camphene into it from the can containing half a gallon. By some means it caught fire and exploded, covering them and the whole room in an immediate blaze, and saturating their clothes with the combustible fluid. The servant woman sprang out at the door and plunged into a barrel of rain-water, by which her life was saved, although she is badly burned. The door, it seems, closed after her, and the daughters, in their confusion, could not open it. They went through the parlor and out at the hall door, and ran about sixty yards, screaming and enveloped in flames that completely covered their bodies, and extended at least three feet above their heads. Some persons came to their assistance, and enveloped one in a blanket, another in a quilt, and another in a web of linen, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. But it was too late to save their lives. They lingered, however, until the following day. From their hips upwards they were burned horribly.

The Examination. The Examination of the pupils of the Salem Female Institute took place on Thursday and Friday, and every thing passed off exceedingly well. There was a large number of visitors in attendance, crowding our spacious hotels to their utmost capacity.

South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Virginia, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and the Indian Territory, were represented on the occasion.

Our flourishing Female Institution, which has just closed its fiftieth session, the three first teachers at its commencement or first establishment, still surviving, has secured for itself a standing among Southern institutions of learning, and a home in the affections of Southern people, of which it may justly be proud.

During the past session there were in attendance 330 pupils, as follows:

From North Carolina, 129, South Carolina, 108, Alabama, 80, Georgia, 22, Virginia, [illegible], Mississippi, 12, Tennessee, 8, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Indian Territory, 9.

[illegible]

For the Standard.

DISCUSSION AT BRASSFIELDS.

Mr. Editor: I had the pleasure of hearing the discussion between Gen. Dockery, the Whig candidate, and Thomas Bragg, the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor on the 2nd inst., at Brassfield's, Granville County, and you may be assured that no Democrat heard the discussion with any other feelings than those of the highest gratification. I do not design making in this communication a report of their speeches, as I might in the attempt do each of them injustice—not taking notes at the time; but I propose noticing the points, or as Gen. Dockery would say the *pints* of the discussion, in order that you and your readers, if you think proper to publish it, may form some idea of the merits of the discussion. The assemblage was large and respectable and evinced no little eagerness to hear the discussion which was opened after dinner by the Whig candidate, Gen. Dockery, in a speech of considerable length. The leading questions to which Gen. Dockery invited the attention of the public were the Free Suffrage and the Public Lands, taking first one and then the other of the subjects of Common Schools and Internal Improvements up in connection with the latter. The Nebraska and Kansas question he entirely avoided until after the discussion was over when he stated simply that he would have sustained Judge Badger if he had been in Congress. He announced himself in favor of Free Suffrage and in favor of calling a Convention to effect it. In the General's studied argument in favor of the Conventional mode of amendment in preference to the Legislative I discovered but one prominent reason urged by him, and that was its expeditiousness, forgetting entirely, which I thought a little remarkable for a gentleman of so firm a memory as he seems to have, that excellent proverb, "the more haste, the worse speed" so beautifully illustrated in Æsop by the Sow and Bitch. These personages (I suppose I may be permitted to use this appellation to designate talking animals,) meeting, it is said a debate arose between them concerning their fruitfulness. "The Bitch insisted upon it, that she brought more at a litter, and oftener, than any other four-legged creature." "Ay," says the Sow, "you do indeed, but you are always in so much haste about it that you bring your puppies into the world blind." A Convention, the General seemed to think, also was more likely to have old fogy sages and statesmen to do its business than the Legislature, and he appealed to the fact to sustain him in this position that the Convention of 1835 was filled with Governors and Judges, men eminent for their experienced ability. How much weight such an argument is entitled to, your readers can readily determine when they remember the fact that these Governors and Judges to whom the General referred, were in 1835 young men, being now in the prime of life and engaged in the active duties of public stations, and have only enjoyed the honor of being Governors and Judges since 1835. Gen. Dockery proclaimed himself one of the first supporters of Free Suffrage. He dated his advocacy of the doctrine back to 1835 when he stumped Richmond in favor of adopting the constitution with a clause in it submitting the election of Governors to the people. Gen. Dockery closed his remarks upon this subject by trying to explain his Free negro Suffrage vote, which he did in a very unsatisfactory manner, and then passed to the other questions of Common Schools, Internal Improvements, and the Public Lands. He desired the Common School system fostered so as to have Schools for six months in the year instead of two, in order that the poorer classes (mark the word,) might get an education and stand some chance to compete with the rich and higher classes for the offices and honors of the country. To accomplish this, and for the purpose of enabling the State to pay off her present and prospective debt incurred and to be incurred on account of Internal Improvements, he desired a distribution of the Public Lands. He felt upon this subject, because being an illiterate man himself he was the better qualified to appreciate an education, he said, a position certainly very contrary to what common observation teaches us to be the correct one. It was the sick man alone, he said, that could appreciate health.

While upon the Public Lands he denounced the charge that he had admitted that there was no probability of North Carolina's getting any thing from his distribution hobby as *unfounded* and *false*, and the author as a *liar*—beautiful language for the candidate of a great party for the high office of Governor, and then forthwith admitted that it was true he had made the admission, but accompanied with an explanation simply of the circumstances which made it improbable—namely the Democratic party's opposition to it. In the course of his comments upon President Pierce's Veto Message, he denounced the President as having freesoil affinities. Little or no enthusiasm was produced by his effort; Whigs and Democrats being disappointed in their expectations of his ability, and indignant at his demagogical appeals.

At the close of Gen. Dockery's speech that sterling man and accomplished speaker, Thomas Bragg, Esq., the Democratic candidate, took the stand, and made one of the most conclusive speeches to which I have ever listened. Every Democrat was delighted with his calm and deliberate manner, and the force and power of his arguments. No unprejudiced mind could listen to him without having conviction enforced upon it. The first question to which he invited attention was the Nebraska and Kansas question, and remarked that it was certainly strange that Gen. Dockery should have passed over in silence a question of so vital importance and at this time commanding so large a share of the attention of the American people. I can give you, Mr. Editor, but a very imperfect idea of the force and power of Mr. Bragg's speech upon this part of the discussion. He made Gen. Dockery whittle sticks with his knife, hang his head, and occasionally scratch in a manner that showed most conclusively to every one who saw him that he felt severely under the infliction of Mr. Bragg's lash. Here were the Whig representatives of North Carolina equally divided, Mr. Badger and Mr. Kerr on the one side, and Mr. Puryear and Mr. Rogers on the other, on a great question—a question of vastly more importance to the State of North Carolina and the South, than any that will be presented to the present Congress, and Gen. Dockery thought it of so little importance that he did not even refer to it. And this indifference manifested in regard to a measure of so deep and vital importance to the people of North Carolina by a gentleman who had the boldness to charge freesoil affinities on Franklin Pierce, a consistent and tried friend of the South, and a powerful supporter of this great measure and whose administration had been staked upon its success. Here Mr. Bragg made a beautiful appeal, and a telling one too, to know where were Gen. Dockery's affinities, siding with the freesoilers in heaping abuse upon President Pierce, supporting Gen. Scott in the late Presidential election, and now that the Whig party North had declared war to the knife against the rights of the South, declaring that he had not yet cut himself loose from their fellowship, that he had not yet determined to refuse to act with Northern Whigs in the next Presidential election, that he would "wait and see." What omen did he want to see? Had he not already seen enough to cause a determination on his part? Freesoil affinities, indeed! Straws show which way the wind blows. Mr. Bragg then passed to the other subjects of discussion—the Common Schools, Internal Improvements, Public Lands, and Free Suffrage. He declared himself in favor of increased efficiency in the Common School system, and rebuked Gen. Dockery most severely for the appeal that he had attempted to make for public sympathy, on the ground of his illiterateness. Said if he were disposed he might appeal to them too, on the ground that his early opportunities were not favorable, having never had the advantages of a collegiate education, his father being a mechanic who labored for the support of his family, but he scorned to do such a thing. He was willing to rest his claims on his own merits, and Gen. Dockery occupying the position that he did ought to be ashamed to place his claims on any other grounds. He declared himself in favor of Internal Improvements. Said he stood upon the Democratic Resolution, and was in favor of the extension East and West. Mr. Bragg referred to the misrepresentations that had been made of his course upon this subject, and repelled them as unfounded. Upon the subject of the public lands Mr. Bragg was exceedingly felicitous, and I may add forcible and conclusive. His positions were boldly maintained, with a force of eloquence and argument rarely equaled. He went into a contrast of whig promises and whig practices upon this subject, which was done in the best manner. He said he disliked to say hard things of his opponents, or do anything that was calculated to wound their feelings. He knew Gen. Dockery's head was sore upon this point; even to rawness, and he regretted exceedingly to have to pain him so much. But he must rub it on notwithstanding the rawness. He was like an old school-master, to whom he went to school when a boy. The master would call him up to whip him, and would say, ah Thomas, I regret this exceedingly. I hate it as badly as you do, but I must give it to you, and rap the hickory would go. So it was with him, he must rub it on a little, and you may be assured he did it in excellent style. If he did'nt get to the bone before he was done rubbing I am very much mistaken.

Mr. Bragg in alluding to Gen. Dockery's denunciatory, rough and course language, in regard to the admission that he made, at Kelly's Store, in Moore County, that "it was improbable that we should get any of the public lands" to help the State in paying her present and prospective debts, said he did not know to whom the gentleman intended to apply the language. "If to me he intends to apply it," said Mr. Bragg, "I shall treat it in the only manner in which it is proper for me to do, occupying the position of a candidate for the high office of Governor, and that is with the scorn and contempt its coarseness deserves." The gentleman might have all the glory of a monopoly in the use of such language. He held himself above its use.

Mr. Bragg argued that the Government was likely to need all the resources at her command. He did not intend to conceal the fact that our relations with Spain were threatening, and he was for meeting the question at once. He should not conceal his views. He knew not what Gen. Dockery's were upon the subject, but if Spain did not make reparation for the wrongs she had committed on our commerce, he was for taking the Island of Cuba and redressing our own wrongs. Aside, however, from the emergencies which might probably arise, calling for all the resources at the command of the Government to supply her treasury, Mr. Bragg argued in favor of retaining the public lands as a source of revenue, and thereby save the people from taxation, to which they otherwise must submit. He was in favor of a further reduction of the Tariff, so as to enable the people to get their articles of necessary consumption at a cheaper rate, and he desired to see the proceeds of the lands continue to go into the treasury, for the purpose of enabling the Government to reduce the people's taxes.

The last subject of discussion by Mr. Bragg was the Free Suffrage question, which he said he reserved for the last, although taken up first by his opponent, because he thought, perhaps, the people felt more interest in this question than any other; and I need not, Mr Editor, say to you that he handled the subject in a masterly manner. A more felicitous effort I have never witnessed than Mr. Bragg's in reply to Gen. Dockery's on this question. Mr. Bragg, after arguing the question at some considerable length, and referring to Gen. Dockery's positions upon this subject, showing the impracticability of a Convention, concluded by reading from Gov. Manly's speech to the Whig Convention, in 1850, and commenting thereon. The whig doctor selected by the late whig convention, to administer this physic under the severe and cutting sarcasm and felicitous hits of Mr. Bragg, I assure you exhibited evident feelings of mortification. And then, the idea of having announced himself as one of the first movers in originating this "locofoco trick," as Gov. Manly called it, was indeed more than the General could bear with resignation. When Mr. Bragg had concluded, Gen. Dockery mounted the stand greatly excited, and before he proceeded far worked himself into a perfect rage. Mr. Bragg replied to him in his usual calm and deliberate manner. He exhibited no ill temper during the discussion, but bore himself nobly through the entire discussion, and had the gratification of receiving the hearty and warm congratulations of his friends at the close, every democrat being enthusiastically delighted.

WAKE.

The Conference And Slavery. On the 25th inst., the Conference acted upon the Report of the committee appointed upon the 9th section of the Discipline. It will gratify the friends of the church every where in the South to learn that the 9th section was expunged, as well as all other parts of the Discipline which condemned the institution of slavery. The general rule forbidding "the purchasing of men women and children, with the intention to enslave them," and which has reference to the African slave trade, was retained, though the vote upon the expurgation even of this rule, was 47 to 54.

The Methodist Church has thus placed itself upon scripture foundations upon this subject, and deserves and will receive the commendation of the Southern people for its bold and manly assertion of the apostolic doctrine upon this vexed question in the face of the insane clamors of a wild fanaticism which has substituted its puling philanthropy for the word of God. *Columbus Time & Sentinel.*

Ordination of Bishops. The ordination of George F. Pierce John Early and Hubbard H. Kavanange, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, took place in the Methodist Church at 4 o'clock

The ordination service was introduced by Bishop Andrew who read the Collect and Epistle, Bishop Capers read the Gospel.

Bishop Soule then called the name of George F. Pierce, who was presented by his father Dr. L. Pierce, of the Georgia Conference; and the name of John Early, who was presented by Dr. Winans of the Mississippi Conference; and also the name of H. H. Kavanaugh, who was presented by Dr. Stevenson of the Louisville Conference.

Bishop Soule then proceeded with the service to the of the questions and answers. Bishop Paine followed to the end of the prayer meeting to the imposition of hands.

Bishop Soule then took the lead in the laying on of hands. Bishops Andrew, Capers, and Paine, Drs. Pierce, Winans and Stevenson united in the solemn ceremony.

The Bible was presented by Bishop Andrew, and the service was concluded by Bishop Capers.—*Ib.*

Navigation of the Amazon River. The Hon. Philo White, American Charge d' Affaires to the Ecuador Republic, has transmitted to the State Department a series of official documents and extracts from the papers of that country evincive of the liberal feeling with which the government and people have guaranteed the free navigation of the Amazon, and the earnestness with which they invite the settlement of Americans among them. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has granted to the American company, who have been the first to attempt the regular navigation of the Amazon, the most liberal protection, and enjoined upon the authorities the granting of every assistance they may need. The extracts from the papers show the people to be imbued with a good deal of the democratic spirit and a high admiration of the "model republic."

A Fire. The Brick Tobacco Factory of Messrs. P. & W. M. Howerton, near Halifax C. H., Va., with its valuable contents, consisting of manufactured and loose tobacco together with their fixtures for manufacturing, so far as they could be, were consumed by fire on Tuesday night the 16th instant. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. They were insured in the Agency of the Ætna Com. in this town, to the amount of $2500, and Messrs. Howerton & Owen who had a quantity of loose and manufactured tobacco in the factory which was burnt were also insured to the amount of six hundred dollars in the same Company. This is the largest loss that has fallen on this Agency since its establishment in Milton a period of some eight years or more. Hitherto its losses have been comparatively trifling. *Milton Spectitor.*

Kicking the South. In a speech before the "Massachusetts Free Soil Convention" Mr. Giddings said, "I have tried every means to kick the slave power into indignation, but could not get one of the blusterers to do anything." However offensive this boast may be, it is not wholly gratuitous. Mr. Giddings is partially correct. The South has submitted to a great many "kicks," and to some even from such as Giddings. But the chivalry of the South is not altogether extinct, and may be awakened and excited by a few more "kicks. Kick away, gentlemen; you may yet discover that there is a limit even to Southern endurance. *Rich. Enq.*

Though nothing can be more galling to a generous spirit than to be placed under obligation by meanness, it is purely delightful to be beholden to one of its own calibre. Charity *is*, then, twice blessed, when the giver and the receiver are equally elevated above the selfish and sordid feelings of vulgar humanity.

USEFUL AND AMUSING VARIETIES.

Hans's Soliloquy.—"To pe or not to pe? Dat ish der question!"

Vel, vot ish vun man's loss, ish anoder man's gain, and it ish an ill vind dat plows nobody no goot. Mine vrow she got killed py de rail road runnin' off track, and so she lost her life. Vell den, I sue de locomotive, and git five thousand dollars for her, vich ish more dan she vas ever wort. I vish I had ten wife dat vos on der car ven ter rail road plow'd up. Put I did'nt have but one, and she ish done kilt, and I don't knows vere to get anoder. Dere vos a little fraulin dat I knows af, dat vas as fat ash a putter pall—but she ish got anoder husband, and I don't know vere to look."

(Hans apostrophizes the body of his wife.)

"Oh! mine dear vrow, ash I looks at thy cold pody, and se dat thine soul has vled, I could veep; put dou hast gone to the far off land of spirits, and, I know dat if thou art as fond of them as thou vast ven here, thou art happy; therefore, I does not vant thee to ceme pack, for den they would take pack mine five dousand dollar again. Therefore, ash der poet has it:—

"Shleep on mine love,
Shleep der long shleep dat knows no waking!
Thou have gone to der place where der lost ones go.
And have leave mine heart a preaking!"

Wheat prospects. There has been, perhaps, more than the ordinary amount of *croaking* during the past winter at the dismal prospect of the growing wheat crops. From the representations of the croakers one would be led to apprehend great danger of a famine which would make it necessary for the people of Ohio to seek out some Egypt for supplies. Some have supposed that this impression has contributed to the present inordinate and exorbitant price of breadstuffs; while others have attributed it to the prospect of a general European war. Whatever may be the cause of the great advance in the price of provisions, we assure our readers that we apprehend no cause for anticipating a famine. We indulged in a drive into the country some days ago, and assure the timid we never saw the wheat prospect more promising at this season of the year. There will be plenty of grain raised in Ohio this season to supply the inhabitants of four such States; so there is no danger of starvation. As to the present high prices, the causes assigned are sheerest humbug. The true explanation unquestionably is, that the present stock of provisions has been *bought up on speculation*, and the market now controlled by eastern "*operators.*" Those who hold on until after the coming harvest will probably be *done for*—and so mote it be! We have no sympathy to waste upon such as burn their fingers in gambling upon "the taff of life." *Columbus Journal.*

A Valuable Remedy. The New Haven (Con.) Palladium says:—We are able to record another case of the complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of the raw cranberries, pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so much swollen and inflamed, that the eye had become closed and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and after several changes the pain ceased, the inflamation subsided, and in the course of a couple of days every vestage of the disease had disappeared. The case occurred in the family of one of the editors of the Palladium, and we can therefore vouch for its truth.

A conductor on the road from Cincinnati to Hamilton saw a nice little girl in the cars, whom he supposed came under the rate of half price for children, and returned her half the amount tendered, with a remark to that effect. "Half fare, ha, ha. Why, do you take me for a girl?" "Certainly, Miss, unless your looks belie you very much." "Well, then, if they do, I am married; and that aint all—I have got a baby, six months old." "Excuse me, *Madam*, but it strikes me that, whatever I may be to-day, you are full up with the time table, if not just a little ahead. I'll take full fare and no charge for the baby."

The Little Frenchman. We pick up a good deal of fun now and then, says the *Dutchman*, in omnibuses. In going up Greenwich street the other day, we had for a fellow passenger a Frenchman—a brisk little fellow, elegantly studded with gimcrackery and patent leather. In getting out of the stage, he requested the driver to hand him a little makhogany box, filled with jewelry. In complying with the request, the driver, either accidently or by design, dropped the cabinet, and it came to the ground with a bump sufficient to knock its brains out. The Frenchman was petrified. For a moment he could not find language sufficient to give vent to his feelings. At last he opened upon him:

"By d—m! I never see such a loafer! Vot for you drop my box? Your finger slipped? No saire, your finger no slip. You dropped der box, so it might fall,—yes, saire, dat was der way it slipped. But I will look to my vatches and jewels—and if anything is broke, I will make der companies swet till dey vill perspire."

As good luck would have it, nothing was broken, and consequently the company was not called upon to pass through the fiery ordeal which the Frenchman had been constructing for them.

The Three Dollar—Gold Coin. It will be recollected that an act of Congress of February, 1853, directed the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces at the mint and branches. Specimens of this coinage having been submitted to, and approved by, the Secretary of the Treasury, the coins will be immediately put in circulation.

The obverse of this coin represents an ideal head, with the feathered cincture symbolic of America, the word "liberty" appearing on the band encircling the head, and the inscription "United States of America" surrounding the whole. On the reverse is a wreath composed of some of the staple productions of the United States—viz: wheat, cotton, Indian corn, and tobacco; the denomination and date being in the centre.

As compared with the other gold coins the devices and arrangement are novel, but perhaps not less appropriate, and together with the difference in the diameter of the piece, will make it readily distinguishable from the quarter-eagle, which approaches it most nearly in value. It is 16-20ths of an inch in diameter, and weighs 77.4 grains — oz. 16125. *Washington Union.*

A Frenchman who knew very little English, got into a difficulty with an Englishman who insisted upon fighting it out. The Frenchman agreed to this, but wished to know what he should say if he should get beaten. Being told that he must cry out "enough," they set to. The Frenchman, however, forgot the word, and cried out, as he heard some of the bystanders do, "Hurrah! hurrah!" To his astonishment, the Englishman pounded all the harder. This caused Monsieur to go to work in such good earnest, that the Englishman soon cried out "enough!" "Say dat again," said the Frenchman, "enough, enough!" cried he again. The Frenchman in turn exclaimed "dat is the ver vord I was trying to say long time ago!"

Smart Girls. A young gentleman of Kilkenny meeting a handsome milk-maid near the parade, said:

"What will you take for yourself and milk, my dear?"

"Yourself and a golden ring, sir," replied the girl.

That was a good one, but the answer of the girl at the boarding house was better:

A gentleman called in, and was shown over a suite of rooms by a very pretty girl.

"Are you to be let with the rooms?" inquired the gallant.

"No, sir; I am to be let alone."

The Copper Fever in Virginia. The Withville Telegraph, alluding to the discovery of Copper in Carroll and Floyd, says:

"We hear that nearly every land holder in Carroll has a good prospect for a fortune. A large portion of both counties has been taken on lease by minig companies, and we daily hear of propositions made and *refused* involving from $10,000 to $100,000. We learned last week that Gov. A. V. Brown of Tennessee, who is now in Carroll, purchased of a Mr. Hurst, for the sum of $10,000, a small tract of land for which, only a few months since, he had paid $1,000."

We propose, at an early day, to examine into the opinions of Mr. Bragg upon the subject of improving Nag's Head, *the Cape Fear Bar*, and Beaufort, and to show the effects of those opinions, in the event of his election. *Register.*

Fudge!

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Raleigh, June 1, 1854.

A

Anderson, Capt. Simon
Allen, George E.
Adams, Allen
Arnold, Thomas
Atkins, Samuel
Ashe, Ruffin
Adams, J. Q.

B

Briggs, Mrs. E. E.
Brown, H. W.
Barbee, Mordicai Braswell
Beavers, D.
Banks, W. G.
Bagwell & Poole,
Bunn, Ja. P.
Banks, Mrs. Susan
Blake, Reddick
Burns, Miss Sarah D.
Banks, Dr. J. L.
Barbee, W. B.
Barham, J. Q.
Bryan, Jos. J.
Burt & Richardson
Bryan, Dr. Jas. P.
Belvin G. H.
Browning, S. R.
Bashford, Wm.
Barbee, Wm.
Burnes, Isaac
Bashford, Thomas

C

Cooke, J. H. 2
Cope, Josiah
Coffin, Stephen
Collier, N. W.
Carrington, Wm.
Crocker, Mrs. H. R.
Crosby, Benjamin
Crump, Miss Patta M.
Cheek, J. M.
Chive, Eliza
Crump, Jno. L.
Calluway, Miss Mary Ann

D

Drake, Archibald
Dodd, Mrs. Mary J.
Daughty, William
Devil, Mack
Dever, Hugh L.
Dickins, C.
Dunn, Wm. A.
Dudley, David C.
Daniels, James
Davis, Morgan
Dunn, Miss Virginia

E

Edwards, Mrs. Henrietta

F

Fort, Miss. A. W. 2
Frink, Jno. W.
Frost, Miss Sarah R. 2
Fowell, Martha
Freeman, W. H.
Ferrell, J. J.
Frost, Miss Rebecca
Ford, John J.
Farrell, B. N. J.
Fuller, Miss Caroline
Folks, Mrs. Riley
Fuller, Willie J.
Feuskson, W.

G

Gallagher, Hugh
Golley, W. H.
Griffith, Geo. R.
Griffin, Wm.
Green, Miss Sidney E.
Gouge, Miss Ann
Gill, Terrill
Griffin, Miss E. A.
Gaylord, E. S.

H

Hager, A. D.
Harrison, Miss I. C.
Hatch, Miss Sallie
Harrison, William
Hart, Miss Margaret A.
Hinton, Miss Angerona
Hart, Misses.
Hamilton, Esther
Horton, A. V.
Holloway, A. M.
Hodge, Miss Louisa
Hovell, B. N.
Hart, Miss Sarah
Hicks, Mrs. Sarah
House, Elizabeth Ann
Hinton, Miss A. W.
Holt, Jacob
Horton, H. H.
Hill, Benjamin
Harriss, Jno. H.
Hill, Andrew J. 2
Haywood, E. W.
Hinton, Mrs. J. C.
Hinton, Wm.
Hall, James

J

Jones, Hugh
Jordan, Mrs. Elizabeth
Johns, Jno. B. 2
Jones, K. & Son
Jackson, Hardy & Williams
Jones, Miss Eliza A.
Jones, Mrs. Mary C.
Jones, Miss Francis
Justice, Mrs. Mary
Joyner, James 2
Jones, W. P.
Jordon W. B.
Johnson, Moses A.
Jones, Jesse S.
Jeffreys, Mrs. Amelia M.
Jordon, Jas. B.

L

Lyon, Wm.
Levy, Henry W.
Lyma, W. M.
Lamb, Wm.
Lyon, Z. J.
Long, Harvy T.
Laws, W. H.

M

Mitchell, John
Mendenhall, C. P.
Mount Pleasant Lodge 3
Manteo Lodge
Morler, Quincy
Murphy, W. G.
Miaj, G. W.
Morrow, John H.
Mercum, J. C.
Mitchell, S. W.
McCullers, Mrs. S.
McCullers, W. H.
McCornell, W. J.
Montague, Miss Helen
Morkam, Henry
Mitchell, Alsey
Mitchell & Putney

N

Norwood, J. H.
Nichols, Miss Berthia
Nicholson, F. P.
Norvell, K. A.

P

Partridge, Miss Nancy R.
Poole, J. H.
Powell, Lloyd
Parves, Jno. W. 2
Parker, H. H.
Pearson, Miss Sophia C.
Patterson, W. C. 2

R

Riley, William
Rand, Miss Herselia
Ritter, Mrs.
Robeson, Washington
Rothrock, Geo. F.
Reed, Martha
Roudolph, Wm.
Rambeat, Elizabeth
Rand, Lucius

S

Stubbin, W. C. 2
Stone, M. P. 2
Sawyer, A. T.
Smith, Henry
Swain, B.
Strother, F. K.
Smith, Miss Samantha A.
Schwaary, H.
Shaw, Joseph or heirs
Smith, Clary
Sauls, Miss Sarah

T

Thomas, W. H.
Teller, J. R. L.
Thompson, Jno. D. 2
Thompson, Miss Neile
Talott & Bro.
Tucker C.

U

Utley, Miss Elizabeth

W

Woodward, Miss Maria T.
Wilkins, Wm.
Woodley, Miss Harriet
Weaver, Elvira
Williams, Jane
White, Miss Martha T.
Williams, W. B.
Weathers, Miss Lucinda
Woodall, Seth 2
Wilson, James
Watts, A. A.
Watson, Jno. M.
Weathers, K. R.
Weatherspoon, Sidney
Walker, Jas. N.
Williams, Willis
Williams, Orren
Williams, Mark M.
Wales, Wm.
Winston, Fancis N.
Weatherspoon, Lewis
Williams, James
Williams, Miss Martha
Williams, Gilbert
Wood, Wm.
Wirt, W. W.
Watson, Mrs. Tabitha

Y

Young, Littleton

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

Wm. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, June 4, 1854. 58-3t

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND ON THE FOLLOWING days at the places named, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due for 1853, with the Magistrates appointed to take the list of Taxable property for 1854, and last "tho' not least" the candidates for the Legislature and Sheriff will address their fellow citizens at the same times and places, all feeling an interest will attend, as follows:

At Pittsborough,	on Monday	10th	day of July.
Steel's Oldfield,	Tuesday	11th	"
Silk Hope,	Wednesday	12th	"
Allbright's,	Thursday	13th	"
McPherson's,	Friday	14th	"
Wm. W. Mathews'.	Saturday	15th	"
Edwin Hinton's,	Monday	17th	"
Rock Spring,	Tuesday	18th	"
James Tally's	Wednesday	19th	"
John M. Green's Store,	Saturday,	22d	"
J. J. Baldwin's,	Tuesday	25th	"
Jones' Grove,	Wednesday	26th	"
Kim. Council's	Thursday	27th	"
Hend. Council's,	Friday	28th	"
Jones' Store, (Buck Horn)	Saturday	29th	"
Haywood,	Monday	31st	"
Burns' Oldfield,	Tuesday	1st	August
John Glass'	Wednesday	2d	"

ROBERT E. RIVES, Sherif.

June 6, 1854. 1025—td.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—GRANVILLE COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Spring Term A. D. 1854. Elizabeth Walker vs. Martin Walker.—Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Martin Walker, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Oxford and also in the North Carolina Standard for three months, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition and that unless he appears at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and answer said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to him.

Witness Eugene Grissom, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Oxford the first Monday of March, A. D. 1854.

E. GRISSOM, C. S. C.

Oxford, June 1, 1854. 1025—w3m.

☞ Register copy.

A TEACHER WANTED.—A LIBERAL SALARY will be paid for a Teacher to take charge of the Topsail Academy, on the first day of October next. One with a family would not be objected to, as the Trustees design building a large boarding house and offering inducements to one who may be found fully qualified in every respect to teach all the higher branches requisite in a preparatory School, and who may desire a permanent situation for a series of years.

The Academy is pleasantly situated, immediately on the W. & T. S. Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington and but two from the Ocean, a healthy location and excellent neighborhood.

Address N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or J. M. Foy, Esq., Topsail P. O., N C.

NICH'S. N. NIXON, *President.*
Board of Trustees.

June [illegible], 1854. 58—1m.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—THE RE-BUILDing of a bridge with double arches, across Deep River at Jones' Mills will be let to the lowest bidder, at said mills, on Wednesday the [illegible] June next.

For plans and specifications apply to either of the Commissioners.

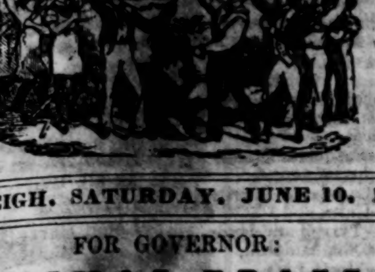
R. E. RIVES,
JAMES LASTER, } Com.
A. A. JONES.

1025—[illegible]

Chatham Co., N. C., June [illegible], 1854.

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

That Alfred Dockery, the Whig candidate for Governor, is a Federalist of the worst stamp; that he holds consolidation notions in relation to the States and the general government; and that, so confirmed were these notions, and so strong his prejudices with the free States in the struggle of 1850, that he said he would vote in Congress men, and money, and ships of war to reduce the State of South Carolina and his own State into subjection to aggressive and usurping federal rule.

Keep it before the people, that he deserted Millard Fillmore and went for Scott for the Presidency, who was the Greely and Seward candidate, nominated over the political ruins of Fillmore and Webster; and that he said in the discussion in Raleigh, when asked what be would do under the Whig cry of repeal raised in the free States of the Nebraska bill, and whether he would again go into National Convention with a party in the free States which had given no vote in Congress in favor of the equality of North Carolina with the non-slaveholding States, that he would "*wait and see*" what the North did! before he answered—leaving thereby the inference that he is still in alliance with Freesoil and Abolition Whiggery.

Keep it before the people, that he voted in the Legislature of 1842–'3, against a Resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him by Judge Hall at New Orleans—thus taking sides with a Tory Judge, and denying simple justice to Andrew Jackson, who had so often perilled fortune and life for his country.

Keep it before the people, that in the Legislature of 1844–'5, after the Senator from Onslow, Mr. Ennett, had been expelled under a false charge, and had been unanimously re-elected to his seat by the freeholders of that County, Alfred Dockery voted with nine other Federalists to exclude him from the Senate—thereby showing his contempt for the people, and acting in denial and defiance of their right, secured to them by the Constitution, to say who shall represent them in the General Assembly.

Keep it before the people, that he voted in the Convention of 1835 against amending the Constitution so as to require members of the Legislature to vote *viva voce* or by word of mouth for Senators in Congress, Treasurer, Comptroller, &c.—thereby endorsing the secret ballot system, and denying to the people the right to know how their representatives voted in the election of officers. See "Debates of the Convention," page 181.

Keep it before the people, that he is in favor of a Convention to amend the Constitution, and says he does not care whether it is an open one or not, so the basis is preserved; that a Convention of the people, called in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, cannot be restricted; that there is no provision in the Constitution requiring a Convention to submit its acts to the people for approval, and a free and open Convention could therefore change the basis, or do any thing else it might choose to do, leaving the people without remedy; that he says he is for Free Suffrage, but will have it in no other way than by a Convention, thereby leaving the inference that he is really opposed to the measure itself, and showing his disregard of the wishes of the people on the subject, who have heretofore declared by three-fifths of their representatives and then again by two-thirds of them save one, their preference for the legislative mode of obtaining Free Suffrage over the mode proposed and advocated by Gen. Dockery.

Keep it before the people, that General Alfred Dockery declared, in his Smithfield speech, that he gave Free Suffrage its "first long, big and heavy lick" when he voted in the Convention of 1835 to extend to the people the right to elect their Governor; that he did not vote to extend this right to the people, as the records of the Convention will show, but was absent at the time the vote was taken; that he now says he voted for the measure on its enrolment, thereby leaving the impression that it was enrolled separately, when it was not, but was included with the entire Constitution; that in voting as he did for the enrolment of the entire Constitution he no more voted for this measure than he did for the two-thirds principle for calling a Convention, which, as the record shows, he endeavored to have changed; that this furnishes, therefore, no proof that he was even in favor of giving the election of Governor to the people; that this measure had no connection whatever with Free Suffrage as advocated by David S. Reid, and Alfred Dockrry knew it when he made his Smithfield speech; that he claimed at one time as above stated, that he was one of the oldest Free Suffrage men in the State, but in his Raleigh speech he denied that he had ever claimed the authorship of the measure; that, if against Free Suffrage at heart, as we believe he is, his conduct is calculated to mislead and deceive the people; that if for it, he is directly opposed to the ground occupied on the question by both Gov. Manly and Mr. Kerr, and misrepresents his party on it, as the greater portion of it has uniformly opposed it at the ballot-box and in the Assembly, and as the same party refused, in the last Assembly, to save the measure from defeat when it might have done so by giving it just *one* more vote out of the large number cast against it.

Keep it before the people, that Alfred Dockery admitted, in a speech in Moore County, that it was not probable North Carolina would get any lands or proceeds; that in the face of this admission, which, by the way, he has attempted to take back, he still insists that we shall obtain proceeds to make internal improvements and improve our Common Schools; that he admitted in his speech here that North Carolina would get her share of the lands if they were held and the proceeds paid into and used by the general treasury; and that in the face of this admission, and of the fact that the lands *are being held and will be held by President Pierce* for the purpose as above stated, he yet calls for a division and for North Carolina's share to be paid to her; that in sections where internal improvements are not supposed to be very popular, he speaks of the enormous debt to be incurred to complete the system, and dwells at length on the amount of taxes to be imposed upon the people, but promises greatly to decrease these taxes if the people will only go for distribution of the lands or proceeds, which distribution he admitted in Moore County it was not probable we should get; that he not only thereby contradicts himself, which is neither surprising nor important, but injures the cause of internal improvements, which has recently taken and so justly a deep hold on the public mind.

Keep it before the people, that Alfred Dockery, after having had as favorable opportunities as most of the boys of the State to improve his mind, and after having mingled for more than twenty years with the leading and educated men of the country, members of the Convention of 1835, of the Legislature, and of Congress, now complains of his want of education, of his being "*rediculed*" by the Democratic press, and seeks votes on this account; that a man who could not be made or educated under such circumstances, cannot be made at all; that he is *not* a specimen of those self-made men whom the people delight to honor; that whilst he thus whines over his own defects, he loses no opportunity to excite prejudice against his opponent, Mr. Bragg, as a lawyer and educated man; that he wants votes more than he does knowledge or correct ideas of pronunciation; that he is naturally dull and of slow and ordinary intellect, for which, of course, he is not to blame; that the people of this State, who have embarked so much of their means in Common Schools, in internal improvements, and who are so devoted to their University, are entitled to have for their Chief Executive officer a competent and able man, and not one who will necessarily be more or less under influences not controllable by or responsible to them.

Keep it before the people, as facts given only in reply to the demagogueism on this head of Alfred Dockery, that Thomas Bragg, though possessed of highly disciplined mental faculties—a profound jurist and an able and accomplished public speaker—*never enjoyed the advantages of a Collegiate education;* and that, being the son of a carpenter, he knows as well as any one what it is to earn one's bread by daily toil, and sympathizes deeply and sincerely with the laboring men of the State.

Keep it before the people, that Thomas Bragg is opposed to any action of Congress which would squander the public lands or give undue advantages to the new States over the old; that he is in favor of retaining the lands and their proceeds, to be used by the general treasury, and is for reducing the tariff-taxes on articles of prime necessity; that he is the steady, uniform, and ardent friend of Common Schools and internal improvements, and will go as far in improving the one and carrying forward the other as the means and resources of the State will justify; that he is the advocate, and will labor to promote as Governor, whatever may tend to develope and foster our agricultural, commercial and mineral interests; that he is opposed to a Convention, is for the basis as it is, and for Free Suffrage by legislative enactment, the mode approved by Charles Fisher and William B. Shepard, and *voted for by General Dockery himself,* as he, Gen. Dockery, insists, in the Convention of 1835; that he believes, what is most unquestionably true, that Free Suffrage can be obtained in no other way than by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the polls; that his defeat will be the defeat of this great measure, as well as open the door still wider for agitation, under the lead of Gen. Dockery and others, for a free Convention; and that his election will not only express confidence in the national administration at Washington in its noble course on the slavery question, but will strengthen and advance Free Suffrage, put to rest the clamor for a Convention, and ensure generally to the people of the State such an administration of their affairs as we have had under David S. Reid.

People of North Carolina! choose ye between them.

About the time Mr. Bragg commenced speaking of "coon skins, hard cider, long handled gourds, &c," the aforesaid editor of the Standard became so "uneasy and dissatisfied" that he incontinently left the Court House, either to screw his courage up to face the reminiscences called up by the remarks of Mr. Bragg, or to "wet his whistle," we do not know which. *Ral. Star.*

We dislike to have to deal with such nonsense, but we suppose we might as well "answer a fool according to his folly."

The Editor of the Standard left for a few moments on business, while Mr. Bragg was speaking, but not, as it so happened, when he was referring to the log-cabin campaign of 1840. The Editor approves all Mr. Bragg said on that head. He, the Editor, was one of the deceived by Whiggery in 1840; that was *their* fault—if they should deceive him again, the fault will be *his.*

Nor did the Editor go out for the purpose of "wetting his whistle"—to use the classical expression of Mr. Doub, who has become surprisingly proficient during the last twelve months in the use of slang and grog-shop phrases. The Editor of the Standard does not whine for temperance as some people do—he thanks God that he has given him a disposition and a capacity to scorn hypocrites and demagogues; and if he should conclude to "wet his whistle," he will do it independently and above-board, and not on the plea of ill-health, or from a decanter rather slimly supplied with tanzy or peach tree leaves. If a man will imbibe the ardent, let him at least not sneak up to it.

THE FEDERAL COURT, Judge Potter presiding, commenced its session in Raleigh on Monday 5th instant and adjourned on Thursday following. In the case of the United States *vs.* Woodfin a *Nol. Pros.*, was entered, and a jury empannelled to try the case of the United States *vs.* J. Johnson, charged with forging a Revolutionary pension claim; after a lengthened investigation the defendant was acquitted. For the United States Messrs. Dick, Winston and Clarke—for the defendant Messrs. Edney, B. F. Moore and Bryan. No other business of importance was transacted.

☞ We publish to-day interesting accounts of the discussion between Messrs. Bragg and Dockery in Montgomery, and at Brassfields, Granville. Some of the accounts we have published are quite full, and occupy considerable space; but those of the people who have not an opportunity of hearing the candidates, are thereby placed in possession of the leading points discussed and the grounds occupied by them respectively. *Our* accounts are reliable, but we cannot say as much for those that appear in the Whig papers, especially the Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer.

CALVIN GRAVES. The Standard eulogises this gentleman for his vote on the Central Railroad, in which we most heartily and sincerely unite. He deserves all the eulogy that can be bestowed upon him for giving what he called in his speech in the rotunda of the capitol when he was called out by cheers for his casting vote, "a State vote." *Ral. Star.*

Yes, but if Calvin Graves had been the Democratic nominee for Governor, you would have been engaged in the little and disreputable work of underrating the importance of that casting vote, and of endeavoring to prove that the Whigs are entitled to the credit of passing the bill.

And you would have assailed him, too, for being a lawyer, after the style of the following mean fling from the Fayetteville Argus, which you have copied into your paper of Thursday last:

> "This is naughty conduct on the part of General Dockery. He ought to disarrange the plan of his campaign for the convenience of his friend Bragg. This gentleman is not inured to the active habits of the old wagoner. It is inconvenient for him to get up before day, swallow a bite of breakfast and travel thirty miles before the eleven o'clock sermon. He ought to be allowed to snooze until nine or ten, and then have an hour or two to curl his whiskers and scent his handkerchief and gloves—after which he could take his morning feed and comfortably proceed with the canvass. This would be more dignified—more in accordance with the aristocratic usage that obtains down on the Virginia border."

We brand the above as disgraceful to both the Argus and the Star.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated,

NORTHAMPTON, June 7, 1854.

"The meeting of the Democratic party, held at Jackson on Monday the 5th, made the following nominations: For the Senate, Gen. Thomas J. Person; for the Commons, John B. Bynum and Marcus W. Smallwood, Esquires. Messrs. Bynum and Person are tried and faithful representatives. Mr. Smallwood, though he has never before been a candidate, is well known in the County, and for several years past has been urged to run. This is a strong ticket, and the election of all three may be set down as a fixed fact."

The above intelligence is highly gratifying. Gen. Person has been in ill health for some time past, but he was improving, and it is to be sincerely hoped that he will be able to accept the position assigned him by his friends. It is, indeed, a strong ticket. They are all true men in every sense of the word. The Democracy of Northampton, we feel confident, will not falter at a time like this, with their favorite champion in the field as the candidate for Governor.

RUTHERFORD AND CLEAVELAND. We learn that Dr. Columbus Mills has consented to take the field for Senator in this District. His opponent is Geo. W. Baxter, Esq., Federalist. Dr. Mills is favorably known to the Democracy of the State, and among his immediate neighbors of Rutherford and Cleaveland, his name is a tower of strength. He is a gallant, generous, high-minded gentleman, and as sound a Republican as ever breathed. We entertain no doubt of his election.

We learn that Mr. Toms, Democrat, and Messrs. W. Shipp and Calvin Webb, Federalists, are candidates for the Commons in Rutherford. We do not know who is the candidate in Cleaveland.

FRANKLIN. The candidates in this County are James Collins, Esq., for the Senate, and W. K. Martin, Esq., for the Commons—both Democrats and nominees of a Convention. We presume, though we do not know, that Mr. Thomas, Federalist, is still in the field for the Commons. Nothing is needed among our friends in Franklin but union and energy to secure the victory.

Mr. Collins and Mr. Martin have acquitted themselves in former Assemblies as useful and faithful members.

CARTERET AND JONES. Richard Oldfield, Esq., Democrat, is a candidate for the Senate in this District. He has Whig opposition.

W. P. Ward, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Jones. Mr. Ward served in the last Assembly, and was indefatigable in his efforts to benefit his county and section. Jones County could not send a more faithful or useful representative. We entertain no doubt of his re-election.

BURKE. We trust W. W. Avery, Esq., if he has not already consented, will take the field in this County for the Commons. Mr. McKesson, Federalist, is already in the field. The numerous friends in all parts of the State of the former gentleman would be pleased to see him again in the Assembly, where his services have heretofore been so valuable.

ORANGE. William Nelson. Esq., a sound and consistent Democrat, and a most worthy citizen, has been nominated and has accepted, as the Democratic candidate in Orange in place of Mr. Jones and Dr. Mebane, who declined. The ticket is now as follows Senate, C. Jones. Jr. Esq.; Commons, Capt. John F. Lyon and William Nelson, Esq.

HAYWOOD, MACON, &C. We hear of no opposition in this Senatorial District to the re-election of William H. Thomas, Esq. His services in the Assembly have always been highly valuable to his constituents as well as to the State. His re-election may be regarded certain.

CURRITUCK AND CAMDEN. We learn that that long tried and sterling Democrat, Col. John B. Jones, is a candidate for the Senate in this District. With proper efforts his success may be considered certain.

Mr. Jarvis, the late member, and Mr. Woodhouse, both Democrats, are candidates for the Commons in Currituck.

CHEROKEE. We learn that the the candidates in Cherokee are Mr. Styles and Mr. Davidson, Federalists, and Mr. Rowland, Southern Rights' Republican. The prospects of the latter are said to be excellent.

HYDE. Our intelligence from this County is cheering. Dr. Selby, the Democratic candidate, is gaining strength, and will, it is thought, certainly be elected. Push on the column.

HENDERSON. John Baxter, Esq., Federalist, is a candidate for the Commons in this County, and is opposed by M. Patton, Esq., Southern Rights Republican, with good prospects of success.

MCDOWELL. We learn that C. Davis, Esq., Southern Rights Republican, is a candidate for the Common in McDowell, without opposition.

MACON. The candidates in this County are Andrew Patton, Esq., Southern Rights Republican, and Henry Woodfin, Esq., Federalist. Mr. Patton, it is thought, will be elected.

JACKSON. We learn that Robert V. Welch, Esq., Democrat, is a candidate for the Commons in this County, without opposition. Jackson is Democratic.

KNOW NOTHING CANDIDATE ELECTED. Mr. Towers the "Know Nothing" candidate was on Monday last elected Mayor of Washington. He defeated Mr. Maury, the Democratic candidate by a majority of 440 votes.

☞ We commend the following to the special attention of the Editor of the Raleigh Register.—We defy him to meet it. Can he utter one word in answer to it? His own party friends are speaking—let him reply if he dare! The last Wilmington Commercial says:

GREAT TEMERITY.—The Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 31st ult., has an article concerning the Whig Party, from which we extract the following:

> "To any one of the slightest observation it must be very apparent that what was once known as the Whig party has ceased to exist. The name now used signifies nothing and represents nothing in a national sense of the word. The so-called Whigs of the North have not one feeling in common with the Whigs of the South, and it is idle for sections so antagonistic to attempt to unite in electing a candidate for the Presidency. These facts have much against our will been forced upon us by the action of the Whigs of the North. For a time there were some who held out, or seemed to hold out, against the fanatical attemps upon the Union made by its enemies, the Abolitionists; but these at last have been carried off by "the heady current" of Freesoilism, and now the South has not one friend among the influential Whigs of the North, except Millard Fillmore, upon whom she could rely for aid and support in maintaining her Constitutional rights."

All this is very true—and like politicians in traces, the Southern Whigs were humbugged into a desertion of this same FILLMORE, in favor of the nominee of GREELY, SEWARD and others, among whom the South has not one friend, as the Intelligencer truly says.

But is not our Virginia friend playing a venturesome game to tell the truth in these particulars? Does he speak by the Book? A certain whig paper at the seat of Government is the text book, to this day, of a portion of the southern Whiggery—and yet its embraces of southern rights and southern honor are somewhat icy. We hope the Petersburg Editor's honesty may be appreciated. We told the *truth* to our whig friends, at the last Presidential election, and some few of them have not forgiven us to this day—though the verity of our remarks has been established very clearly—from year to year—from day to day.

PROVIDENCE, June 5. The new city government organized to-day. The City Council voted not to have the usual celebration of the Fourth of July, but that the bells be tolled one hour at sunrise, noon and sundown, on that day, on account of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the recent events in Boston.

The bells were tolled in various parts of New England on hearing that the fugitive Burns had been restored to his master. They were tolled in Manchester, New Hampshire, the town in which the Foss and Fogg slander was gotten up against Gen. Pierce. Manchester is no doubt a very good Whig Abolition town.

If Massachusetts and Rhode Island cannot submit cheerfully to the Constitution of the United States, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, they had better *withdraw from the Union.* But few Southern voices would be raised against it. There are sound and noble-hearted citizens in both the States from whom we should grieve to part; but if we are to judge those States by what has recently taken place, they are strongly and earnestly not only against the South but a plain provision of the federal Constitution.

☞ The Raleigh Register attempted—did not even make—a feeble defence of Messrs. Rogers and Puryear for their vote against the Nebraska and Kansas bill. It was intimated that Mr. Rogers might speak for himself, and it was rumored that he would do so in a Circular—but the Circular has not yet appeared. We have forborne as long as our duty will permit us, and shall have something to say on the subject in our next.

By the way, that ludicrously inconsistent concern, the Raleigh Register, manages to go with and commend Messrs. Badger and Kerr, who voted for the bill, and Messrs. Rogers and Puryear, who voted against it. But that paper is accustomed to such a course. It commended Mr. Badger in 1850 for voting against, and Judge Mangum for voting for, the "Clayton Compromise."

MORE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. Rich. H. Dana, one of the counsel for Anthony Burns, was knocked down in the street Friday night with a slung shot, and badly hurt.

The law students at Cambridge, it is reported, intend to dispense with Mr. Commissioner Loring's lectures at the Law School for the future.

About 1 o'clok this morning three images were found suspended to the flag staff on the common, having the following names attached

1st. Marshal Freeman, Chief of the Boston ruffians, slaveholders and blood-hounds." 2d. Benjamin F. Hallett. U. S. District Attorney, and Attorney General to the Prince of Darkness." 3d. "Commissioner Loring, the Ten Dollar Jeffries of 1854."

Mr. Hallett, United States' Attorney for Massachusetts, is hung in effigy for aiding in carrying out the fugitive slave law; and yet that unprincipled concern, the Raleigh Register, in its last issue, says he is "as hostile to Southern rights as any of the Seward or Giddings faction." What is to be thought of such a paper? It not only cleaves to the Whig party North, which is utterly sectionalized and Abolitionized, but it persists in its old work of misrepresenting and abusing those Democrats in the free States who are true to the Constitutional rights of the South.

AN ABOLITIONIST. The last Lynchburg Virginian states that a young man from one of the Northern States, named Richard Norris, an employee on the Va. and Tenn. Railroad, was, on Tuesday, brought before the Mayor of Lynchburg, on a charge of having publicly uttered sentiments of an abolition and incendiary character, in one of the Hotels of that city. After a full hearing of the case, the prisoner was recognized in the sum of $200 to appear for further trial at the next term of the Circuit Court.

The fact is that if one or two gentlemen could be made an example of, the influence of the lesson would be salutary. *Pet. Dem.*

It behooves the people of the South, at a time like this, to keep an eye upon such men. We have enemies in our midst; we do not expect them to change their principles, but they must either keep silent or leave. If the people of the South are not united and true to themselves in this crisis, and in the future, serious evils may befall them.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS. We are gratified to be able to state according to authentic information now in Washington, there can be little doubt that our affairs with Spain, will one and all be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted. It seems to be well understood among the foreign ministers here, that the Spanish cabinet have met all the propositions of the American Government in a spirit of frankness and cordiality almost unexampled in the previous history of our relations with that power. Indeed, they (the foreign ministers,) are now satisfied, that there is, at this moment, a better feeling and understanding between the cabinets of the U. States and Spain, than between those of the latter Power on the one side; and France and England on the other. On Saturday last, there arrived in this city privately a bearer of despatches to the Spanish Embassy, just post haste from Madrid. He is said to be a leading public man at home. We have not yet learned his name and title, though we know that he has been in close consultation more than once with the new Spanish minister. *Washington Star.*

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. Washington correspondents say that the next mail from the Pacific will bring a proposition from the government of the Sandwich Islands for annexation to the United States. The intrigues of France and England leave Kamehameha no alternative but "annexation" or submission to a foreign yoke.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

We give below some remarks of the Washington Union on the termination of the slave case in Boston, together with the telegraphic despatches of the President and his officers in relation to enforcing the law. The President has indeed acted firmly and nobly, and so have Hallett and Freeman, the Attorney and Marshal. *This* slave, which was not the case with the one reclaimed under Mr. Fillmore, was taken out of the City and put on board the vessel *in open day.* United States troops were on the ground, with fixed bayonets and twenty rounds of cartridges, and cannon charged with grape shot, ready to execute the orders of the President at all hazards. The Washington Union says:

"We announce the termination of the excitement in Boston with sincere pleasure. The decided and opportune action of the Executive has had its effect. The mob, misguided and inflamed by a set of reckless and abandoned men, who do not hesitate to resort to perjury and to violence to carry out what they profanely call God's will, startled and conscience-smitten by the first bloody fruits of the abolition policy, were soon convinced that, in the person of Franklin Pierce, the country had an Executive who would not shrink in fulfilling all his obligations to the constitution, no matter where the emergency existed, whether on the northern shores of the Atlantic or on the borders of the Mississippi in the far Southwest. To show to the country the course pursued by President Pierce in regard to the exciting event at Boston, the following correspondence and statement are laid before our readers:

Correspondence.

BOSTON, May 27, 1854.

To the PRESIDENT of the United States:

In consequence of an attack upon the court-house last night, for the purpose of rescuing a fugitive slave under arrest, and in which one of my own guards was killed, I have availed myself of the resources of the United States, placed under my control by letter from the War and Navy Departments in 1851, and now have two companies of troops, from Fort Independence, stationed in the court-house. Everything is now quiet. The attack was repulsed by my own guard.

WATSON FREEMAN,
U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1854.

To WATSON FREEMAN,
U. S. Marshal, Boston, Mass.:

Your conduct approved. The law must be executed. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On Tuesday last the following dispatch was sent to Boston by direction of the President:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1851.

To Hon. B. F. HALLETT, Boston, Mass.:

What is the state of the case of Burns?

SIDNEY WEBSTER.

BOSTON, May 30, 1854.

To SIDNEY WEBSTER:

The case is progressing, and not likely to close till Thursday. Then armed resistance is indicated. But two city companies on duty. The marshal has all the armed *posse* he can muster. Moore will be needed to execute the extradition if ordered. Can the necessary expenses of the city military be paid if called out by the mayor at the marshal's request? This alone will prevent a case arising under second section of act of 1795, when it will be too late to act.

B. F. HALLETT.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1854.

To B. F. HALLETT, U. S. Attorney, Boston, Mass.:

Incur any expense deemed necessary by the marshal and yourself for city military, or otherwise, to insure the execution of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

On the same day, the President ordered Col. Cooper, Adjutant General of the army, to repair to Boston, empowered to order to the assistance of the United States Marshal, as part of the *posse comitatus* in case the marshal deemed it necessary, the two companies of United States troops stationed at New York, and which had been under arms for the forty-eight preceding hours ready to proceed at any moment.

BOSTON, May 31, 1854.

To SIDNEY WEBSTER:

Despatch received. The mayor will preserve the peace with all the military and police of the city.—The force will be sufficient Decision will be made day after to-morrow of the case. Court adjourned.

B. F. HALLETT.

Yesterday morning the following despatch was received:

BOSTON, June 2, 1854.

To SIDNEY WEBSTER:

The commissioner has granted the certificate. Fugitive will be removed to-day. Ample military and police to effect it peacefully. All quiet. Law reigns. Col. Cooper's arrival opportune.

B. F. HALLETT.

In a republic like ours, where opinion is free, and where men are apt to carry the wildest theories to extremes, obedience to law, as well that which concerns ourselves as that which relates to others, cannot be too sedulously cultivated and maintained.—Every great interest is dependent upon the most earnest observance of this obligation. Religion, commerce, private rights, and public tranquility, not to speak of vast political considerations, are protected and secured by the fidelity of the Executive to his high responsibility, or impaired and destroyed by his disregard of duty. We have had—as we said on Thursday last, in calling attention to his proclamation—two evidences of the spirit which animates Franklin Pierce in the midst of such trials; and as both have been manifested, almost at one and the same time, the stern impartiality and even-handed justice of his course may be the better appreciated. Let us hope that it may be long before another such crisis may come; and, if come it must, let us feel that we have a man equal to it in the presidential chair. Better, indeed, that the laws should be preserved inviolate. They exist, not only because they are based upon a stern rule of right, but because they inspire the confidence and the veneration of the people. When they cease to do either, or both, they will be the creations, not of the friends, but of the foes, of the federal constitution.

We cannot permit the occasion to pass without thanking the United States officers at Boston for their firm, moderate, and intrepid conduct. We expected as much from a democrat so well tried in contests for States-rights as that eloquent and profound jurist Benjamin F. Hallet; and we only re-echo a general public sentiment when we repeat, what we have already endorsed, our high admiration of the fidelity and courage of Marshal Freeman, who, like Mr. Hallet, was appointed to office by President Pierce.

CINCINNATI, May 26. The Indiana State Democratic Convention assembled at Indianapolis, on Wednesday, and nominated State officers. Resolutions were adopted, by a vote of 421 to 13, setting forth that the Democrats of Indiana will approve of the principle of the act extending the laws of the United States over the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas; that they concur in the opinion that it is not properly within the jurisdiction of Congress to determine the provisions of the Constitutions of the States, farther than that they be of republican form; but, on the contrary, that the people possess the right and power to adopt such principles as best suit their views and wants; that they are distinctly opposed to the Clayton amendment.

Resolutions were also adopted, endorsing the administration; complimenting Senator Douglas, and repudiating the Prohibitory Liquor Law.

DODGED. Gen. Dockery published an appointment to address the people of Person County, at Roxborough, on Monday last. Mr. Bragg gave notice that he would address the people at the same time and place. Mr. Bragg fulfilled his appointment, but Gen. Dockery flew the track and was found way down here in Halifax on that day. We guess Bragg has "given a little more grape" to such purpose that the redoubtable General deemed "discretion the better part of valor"—and made a *stampede* a-la-Santa Anna. *Hal. Republican.*

James H. White is the Democratic candidate for the House of Commons, in Gaston. Mr. White is very popular, a gentleman of capital sense, and will make a most useful member. Of course he will be elected, as we learn everybody is for him. *Char. Dem.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Arctic arrived at New York on Wednesday, with the latest news from Europe.

Austria and Prussia, it is stated, have joined France and England. A protocol has been signed by the four powers guaranteeing the integrity of Turkey.

Advices from Spain state that the Black Warrior affair had not been settled.

Flour had declined three shillings—wheat six pence—corn unchanged—cotton dull and unchanged.

CONGRESS—MONDAY.

SENATE. The Senate met at twelve o'clock and journal of Thursday last was read and approved; whereupon, on motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing accounts relating to disbursements on account of Indians; referred to the committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, informing the House that he had approved and signed the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1854.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. All they could do would be to make speeches.

Mr. Campbell said as they could not get a quorum for one purpose they could not for another, and moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, remarked, let us show that there is no quorum.

The question having been taken, the House refused to adjourn—yeas 4, nays 88.

On motion of Mr. Staunton, of Kentucky, the House, at 20 minutes to 1 o'clock adjourned. *Union.*

[OFFICIAL.]

RALEIGH, June 3, 1854.

Regular meeting of the Board of Commissioners held this evening:

Present—W. D. Haywood, Esq. Int., Messrs. C. B. Root, Seaton Gales, S. W. Whiting, I. Proctor, Wm. H. McKee A. M. Gorman and E. Smith, Commissioners.

On motion, the Intendant was directed to have the roof of City Hall painted.

On motion, Mr. E. Johnson was re-appointed one of the City Watch for three months, and Mr. Madison Crawley was elected additional City Watch for same time.

On motion, Mr. Murray was directed to have the cistern repaired near Mr. Root's store.

On motion of Mr. Whiting, the Treasurer was instructed to pay any order of the Intendant's about the late case of small pox.

On motion, the memorial concerning the Flour Inspector was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Whiting, a committee of two members of this Board was appointed to confer with the RexCommissioners, &c. Committee Messrs. Whiting and McKee.

The weigh master, Mr. F. M. Gully, made his quarterly Report, and was directed to pay the amount due over to City Treasurer.

Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, *Clerk.*

MARRIED,

In Rockingham county, on the 30th May, by the Rev. Nathan Anderson, Dr. John G. A. Dick to Miss Mary Patterson, all of Rockingham county.

In Halifax county, on the 30th May, at the residence of Benjamin Hunter, Esq. near Brinkleyville, by the Rev. Wm. H. Wills, Wm. Jos. Norman, of Washington county, to Miss Mary Hunter, eldest daughter of B. Hunter, Esq., of Halifax county.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.—This long established and justly celebrated watering place, having been purchased by the proprietors, will be opened on the 20th of June, under the superintendence of Mr James Gresham and lady, well known to the traveling community for their efficiency and politeness. The whole establishment has been repaired and refitted in a manner to please the most fastidious, and every arrangement made to gratify the taste and contribute to the comfort of all who may visit it. Our Tables and Bar shall at all times and under all circumstances be superior to any heretofore known in the South; for we have made arragements in Petersburg, Norfolk and Baltimore, to be supplied with the luxuries of the season.

Shocco Springs are distant twelve miles south from the Warrenton Depot, where Wilson & Phillips' large and comfortable Omnibusses, with fine Teams, Hacks and Baggage Wagons, will always be in readiness to convey company in two hours.

A superior Band of Music will be constantly in attendance during the season for the entertainment of our guests and a Billiard Table and Boling Alley for their recreation. The beautiful scenery, agreeable and inviting shades, pure atmosphere and refined society at and around Shocco Springs are proverbial and need no comment. The following is an analysis of the waters made by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore:

Epsom Salts, Sulphate of Magnesia,
Carbonate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Magnesia,
Carbonate of Lime,
Sulphate of Lime,
Carbonate of Soda,
Hydrosulphate of Soda
and Sulphate of Soda,
Carbonate of Potash,
Hydrochlorate of Potash,
Sulphate of Potash,
Hydrosulphate of Lime,
Sulphuretted Hydrogen Free in solution,
Carbonic Acid.

In addition to these waters, whose virtues have been tested for upwards of half a century, the Red Sulphur Springs on the land of Mr. Whitmel H. A. Kearney, heretofore resorted to from Shocco, will through his kind generosity again be opened for the accommodation of our guests. They are within a pleasant ride over a good road and are considered highly efficacious in many diseases.

RATES OF BOARD:

Families per Month,	$25,00
" " week	9,00
" " day,	1,50
Single persons per Month,	30,00
" " " week,	10,00
" " " day,	1,75

Children under ten years and servants half price.

K. P. & JAMES W. ALSTON, *Prop.*

Shocco Springs, N. C., June 8, 1853 59—tf.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!—WM. H. PUTNEY still continues to supply his customers with fresh Fish from Norfolk, every day, on the arrival of the cars; and to those who will leave their order, and the cash, at my store I will send them to their House immediately after the cars arrive. I receive my fresh fish put up in Refrigerators and have them well packed in ice, and I can recommend to be good and sound.

I can put up fresh fish in ice, which could be sent to Chapel Hill or Hillsborough, in good order.

I shall keep on hand, in their season, fresh Oysters, and can supply Chapel Hill, Hillsborough and Greensborough.

I shall receive, at all times, Spiced Oysters, Crabs and Clams, which will be something new in this market.

I also, have just to hand 10,000 No. 1 North Carolina Family Roe Herrings, and thirty thousand North Carolina cut Herrings, which takes the shine off of any thing of the kind ever seen in this market.

I keep on hand Shad, Mess Rock, New River Mullets, Cod Fish and No. 1 Mackerel.

Baltimore Family Beef, smoked Beef, and Bologna Sausage.

The best article of Bacon, Hams, and all provisions that are usually kept in a provision store, which I will sell cheap for cash. My provision store is on Wilmington street, in front of the City Hall, and next to Edward Yarborough, Jr., Livery stables.

WM. H. PUTNEY.

Raleigh, June 8, 1854. 59—3t.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, WAKE FOREST, N. C. WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B. Principal. The next session of this institution will commence the 2d Monday in July. Terms the same as formerly.

W. HEARTSFIELD, *Secretary.*

June 8, 1854. 1026—t15J.

☞ Register and Biblical Recorder copy.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.—J. H. HORNER Principal, MORTON VENABLE, Assistant. The next session will open the 10th July and close the 1st December. Board and tuition for the session $65.

Oxford, N. C., June 8, 1854. w&wt20J.

☞ The Register, Spirit of the Age, and Biblical Recorder copy weekly and semi-weekly until the 20th July and forward accounts.

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. The 14th year, (27th session) of this Institution, will commence on the 2d of July next. A large addition has been made to the building this year. For terms, &c., apply to

GRAVES & WILCOX.

June 8, 1854. 59—[illegible]

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPPLY OF FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, whbich can be relied upon. For sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, June 9 1854. 59—2t

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW ADDING largely to their stock of Medicines and would say to Physicians and others, wishing articles in our line to call and we warrant to give satisfaction both as to price and quality.

June 9 '54. 59—

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—THIS ARTICLE WHICH of late has been so much needed in our community as disinfecting agent, is just to hand warranted fresh and strong. For sale at

HAYWOOD & SCOTT'S.

June 8, '54. 59—

KEYS FOUND. Found, a bunch of keys, which can be obtained on [illegible] the Standard Office.

Raleigh, June 7, 18[illegible] 41

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. September 6th, 1853. 84—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBlished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853–54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE White Veil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.

THEO. H. SNOW.

Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.

☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.

EDWARD CANTWELL.

Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*

P. F. PESCUD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

PAINTS, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by B. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Nevember, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

B. R. HINNANT.

Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
[illegible] Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—lysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. P. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 96—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also [illegible] of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms CASH, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, ONE CENT PER POUND. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.

A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address

DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854, 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TURKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. SMITH'S CORNER, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Variegated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
*** Post copy.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.

Complete sets of the North Carolina REPORTS constantly on hand. H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 49—3m.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac,
C. W. D. Hutchings,
Jno. R. Williams,
John Primrose,
H. D. Turner,
S. W. Whiting,
T. H. Selby, } of Raleigh,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,
James Sloan, Greensboro',

John Cox, Edenton,
Joshua Bonner, Salem,
J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
John B. Barrett, Milton,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting,
Jno. R. Williams,
John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,
Dr. J. A. Mebane,
C. P. Mendenhall,
Wm. S. Rankin,
Rev. C. F. Deems,
James M. Garrett,
Jed. H. Lindsay,
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.
W. P. Moore, Newbern.
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.
J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough.

Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
William A. Wright, Wilmington.
Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Iohn H. Cook, Fayetteville.
J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the

N. C. MUSIC STORE.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,

For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUPerior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.......................12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.......................15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy............20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do.,
White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES,
Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)

Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ... $400
10 " " " 485
12 " " " 525
14 " " " 585
15 " " " 615
16 " " " 650
20 " " " 695
25 " " " 750
30 " " " 850
35 " " " 900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, post-paid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to

ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.

February 23d, 1854. 28—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea,
Gunney and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.
For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CORRECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		*Term expires.*
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1855
William K. Sebastian, ..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward,* (F. S.)	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ...	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,* ..	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr., .	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.,)*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, ..	1859
		WISCONSIN.	
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	2
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

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* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,0[illegible] "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,8[illegible] "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,646,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$3,000
SAMUEL F. ADAMS, JR., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
WILLIAM HILL, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
DANIEL W. COURTS, of Rockingham, Treasurer,	1,500
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, of Wake, Comptroller,	1,000
STEPHEN BIRDSALL, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

THE COUNCIL OF STATE is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, [illegible] and R. K. [illegible], of Robeson county.

THE LITERARY BOARD is composed of [illegible] His Excellency, David S. Reid, President ex officio; [illegible] William W. Holden, of Wake county.

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas [illegible], of [illegible]ton county.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham; and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY commences its sessions in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every second year. The election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:

Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,
5th.—Northampton,
6th.—Hertford,
7th.—Bertie,
8th.—Martin & Washington
9th.—Halifax,
10th.—Edgecombe,
11th.—Pitt,
12th.—Beaufort,
13th.—Craven,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,
16th.—New-Hanover,
17th.—Duplin,
18th.—Onslow,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,
20th.—Cumberland,
21st.—Sampson,
22nd.—Wayne,
23rd.—Johnston,
24th.—Wake,
25th.—Nash,
26th.—Franklin,
27th.—Warren,
28th.—Granville,
29th.—Person,
30th.—Orange,

Districts.
31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
32nd.—Chatham,
33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
35th.—Anson and Union,
36th.—Guilford,
37th.—Caswell,
38th.—Rockingham,
39th.—Mecklenburg,
40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
41st.—Rowan and Davie,
42nd.—Davidson,
43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
44th.—Ashe, Surry and Yadkin,
45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the Members of the House of Commons (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever came to Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have

The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,

Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.

We are determined to do a large business.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

October 24, 1853. 95—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in the State.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the best drugs will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—tf.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER.—Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, in Dr. Cooke's brick-building, where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any Job in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 20—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.

February 23, 1853. 25—tf

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Teas, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.

Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MAKE HASTE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebe's" Spring Style. Just received, call at once, they will be sold at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, February 28, 1854.

BRASS ANDIRONS.—WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Head Shovels and Tongs,
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles.
For sale by J. BROWN.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels.
For sale by J. BROWN.

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than at any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853.

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 19, 1853.

HADDOCK FISH.—100 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853.

BEST ASH COAL.—500 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853.

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—[illegible] styles, at HARDING'S.